

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SOME BERKS COUNTY MINERALS.

BY EDGAR F. SMITH.

Ten years ago, the late Ex-Congressman D. B. Brunner and Dr. Schoenfeld, of Reading, Pa., placed in my hands a number of minerals which they gathered from a railroad cut east of Reading. Considerable blasting had been done and a great deal of rock material had been removed. It was upon pieces of this rock and in its crevices that they obtained the minerals which I was to examine at my leisure and analyze if I cared so to do. At intervals these minerals have been submitted for study in the laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, with results that have been more or less interesting.

LAUMONTITE.—The color was chalky-white and the lustre vitreous and pearly. Before the blow-pipe it fused quite readily to a white enamel. It was gelatinized when digested with hydrochloric acid. The specific gravity of the sample taken for analysis was found to be 2,253. As a result of analysis it showed 14.12 per cent. loss upon ignition; 11.89 per cent. CaO; 22.2 per cent. Al₂O₃, and 52.12 per cent. SiO₂.

Apophyllite.—The crystals of the specimen examined were colorless to white, with a vitreous lustre and basal cleavage. When heated in a closed tube it exfoliated, became milk-white in color, and gave forth much water and showed a slight acid reaction. Before a blowpipe it fused to a plebby glass. It was decomposed by hydrochloric acid with the separation of silica, but it was not distinctly gelatinized. Its specific gravity was found to be 2,399. On analysis it showed:

SiO ₂	52.03 per cent.
Al ₂ O ₃	
Fe ₂ O ₂	
CaO	
Na ₂ O	
K ₂ O	
Ign	

Another specimen of crystals distributed over prehnite gave a specific gravity of 2.37, and on analysis showed:

SiO ₂	51.95 per	cent.
SiO_2	2.94	"
CaO		"
K,O	4.47	"
Na ₂ O	0.34	"
MgO	0.36	"
Ign		"

Several samples of stilbite were found as thin radiating layers of crystals upon the face of the rock. These crystals readily broke into flat pearly plates. They gave much water when heated in a closed tube and were decomposed by hydrochloric acid without the formation of a jelly. Before the blow-pipe they fused with swelling and intumescence to a white enamel. The specific gravity was found to be 2.12. Upon analysis there were found:

SiO ₂	54.27	per cent.
$\mathrm{Al_2}\tilde{\mathrm{O}}_3$	17.24	. "
CaO.	7.81	"
Na ₂ O	1.81	. "
Ign		

Garnets, varying in color from black to green, brown to gray, transparent in thin sections with a greenish to brownish tint, were observed distributed through the rocks. The specimen analyzed showed a specific gravity of 3.6, and upon analysis gave:

$\operatorname{\underline{SiO}}_2$	34.98 per cent.
$\mathrm{Fe_2}\mathrm{\mathring{O}_3}$	26.82 "
FeO.	0.37 "
Al ₂ O ₂	5.82 "
Al ₂ O ₃ MnO	0.08 "
CaO	31.23 "
MgO	

PYROXENE.—This appeared in light green colored crystals with a violet lustre. It fused quietly but with difficulty to a brown glass. It was insoluble in hydrochloric acid. The crystals showed the outward form of the hexagonal system. The specific gravity of the specimen analyzed was found to be 3,187. Its analysis showed:

SiO ₂	.52.23 pe	r cent.
Al_2O_2	. 3.58	"
FeO	2.45	"
MnO	1.55	"
CaO		"
MgO		"
Ign	1.79	"

Character.—The crystals were colorless or white. When heated in a closed tube they gave out much water. They were decomposed by hydrochloric acid without the formation of a jelly. They fused before the blow-pipe to a plebby glass. The specific gravity was found to be 2,053. The analysis showed:

SiO_2	48.59 per cent.
Al ₂ Õ ₃	18.49 "
CaO	8.78 "
Mg()	0.05 "
Na ₂ O	1.41 "
K ₂ Ö	0.69 "
Ign	

Scolecite.—The specimen analyzed consisted of a mass of radiating needles in which were mixed small, but distinct, crystals of calcite, particularly at the base of the tufts of needles. The crystals showed a silky lustre. They gave out much water when heated in a closed tube and curled up like a worm. They were readily gelatinized by means of hydrochloric acid. The specific gravity was found to be 2.27. The analysis showed:

SiO ₂	47.04 per	cent.
$\mathrm{Al_2}\tilde{\mathrm{O}}_3$		"
CaO	9.86	"
Na ₂ O		"
Ign.		"

So far as the writer is aware, this represents the first notice of the occurrence of this particular mineral in the State of Pennsylvania. All the others have been obtained at various points in Berks County, which has proved to be a most fruitful field for many mineral varieties.